In the Specification:

Please substitute paragraph 1 appearing at page 10, lines 11-29 with the following paragraph.

The proper way to best eliminate the organic solvent depends on the active substance and on the protein involved. It follows that from the nature of the active product (the pair including the active substance and the protein) that the methods applied have to ensure mild conditions. Lyophilisation leads to homogenous, solid state water-soluble products which on redissolution in water can be administered parenterally. It might be advantageous to combine the above steps e.g. to make the process more economical by first preparing a concentrate of the active substance/protein pair and thereafter subjecting said concentrate to lyophilisation. Some of the active substance/protein pairs (e.g. the pair amphothericin B/serum albumin) can be successfully concentrated by way of ultrafiltration or dialysis. Some other pairs (e.g. paclitaxel/HSA) are preferably treated by way of lyophylisation. Some pairs should first be ultrafiltrated and the concentrate obtained should then be subjected to lyophilisation.

In The Claim:

Please cancel 30-37, 42-90, 93-94, without prejudice. Please add new claims 95-102 (to replace 30-37); and claims 103-140 (to replace claims 43-80) respectively. Accordingly, claims 81-90 and 93-94 are cancelled by this amendment, without prejudice.

No new matter is introduced and the support for the new claims can be found throughout the specification.

New Claims:

95. (New) A pharmaceutical formulation for parenteral use, comprising:

i) an aqueous solution including;

ii) a therapeutically active drug having a low aqueous solubility ($<1x10^{-4}$ M), wherein the therapeutically active drug is selected from the group consisting of amphotericin B, an adriamyciine analogue, apazone, azathioprine, bromazepam,